BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher; in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON NOV. 7.—The firing last night was slow but steady. One monitor and mortar battery engaged this morning. No further casualties reported.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, NOV 7.—The enemy's fire was very slow to-day and principally from a monitor and two land batteries. Fort Moultrie and Batteries Marion, Marshall and Simpkins opened a brisk fire on the enemy, doing some excellent shooting, and frequently driving the Yankees from their guns. The number of shots fired by the enemy during the last twenty-four hours was 357. Privates Powell, Jones and Vawn, of the 28th Ga., killed, and privates Stubblefield, Benton, Butler, Lawrence, Slaton, Norvell, Lane, Ensley and Woodall, of the 28th Ga., were slightly wounded on Friday. No casualties reported to day. The firing continues slow. The number of vessels inside the bar 28, including the *Ironsides* and four monitors.

The President at Goldsboro.

GOLDSBORO, Nov. 7.—President Davis arrived here today by special train at 11 a. m., and was enthusiastically received by the citizens and soldiers. On being called for the President made a few remarks from the platform of the cars. He said that North Carolina had nobly done her duty from the battle of Bethel to the battle of Chickamauga, and would do her duty in the future. He said that grumblers who sat around their firesides, finding fault with soldiers, thus dampening their ardor, would be remembered hereafter. He closed his remarks amidst loud cheers, expressing the hope that peace and prosperity would soon smile upon us a free and independent people. The train moved off amidst deafening and prolonged cheers. The President seemed in the enjoyment of good health, his fatiguing tour notwithstanding.

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, Nov. 7.—Nothing further heard from East Tennessee. No news received from the raid on Lewisburg.

General John S. Williams has been relieved from duty in this department at his own request.

THE VOTE IN THE WEST.—We learned last evening that Catawba had gone for Ramsay by 60 majority. The vote in the town of Asheville was: Hyman, 60; Irvin, 40; Davidson, 5; Logan, 15. The Henderson Home Guards gave Logan 60 and Hyman 7. Davie, Burke, Iredell and Yadkin have gone for Gaither, and Wilkes and Alexander for Smith. Ramsay, Gaither and Logan are thought to be elected.

The schooner Alice Webb, of 111 tons burthen, Vanbrunt master, from New York to Beaufort, N. C., with provisions and furniture for John Watson, a Connecticut man, who either had set up or intended to set up, a store in Beaufort, in attempting to get into Swansboro' on Friday last, got aground on the bar about half a mile from the beach. It would seem that the Captain mistook Swansboro for Beaufort.

The crew and passengers came up to Swansboro' and surrendered themselves to our pickets. The Captain says that the Confederate force there consisted of 90 men of the 63d Regiment under Captain Harriss, and a detachment of the 5th Cavalry. He is certain about the 90 men of the 63d under Captain Harriss.

The following prisoners arrived here this morning and were placed in confinement until they can be sent on to Richmond:

H. E. Vanbrunt, captain; Nicholas Shaw, 1st mate; John Watson, passenger, (owner); Charles Renquist, seaman; David Kidney, do.; John Sofield, passenger; William Rounds, stewart, negro; John O'Brien, passenger, do.

Sofield is a German, who was going to Beaufort to start a Jewelry Store. The Captain says that the negro O'Brien is a free man, and belongs to Beaufort. Of this there is some doubt.

At the last accounts our people were busily engaged in getting out the cargo of the schooner, and will no doubt save it all. That the Captain should have mistaken Swansboro' for Beaufort appears to be strange, but it is no doubt true.—*Wilmington Journal, 5th.*

STONEWALL JACKSON'S GRAVE.—"Bury me at Lexington in the Valley of Virginia." These words are said to have been uttered by that great, good and lamented man, Gen. T. J. Jackson, just before his death, and in accordance with his sacred command, all that is mortal of the most renowned and successful military genius that the war, or probably that modern ages, has produced, now lies interred within the walls of the Presbyterian cemetry, located in the southwestern suburbs of this delightful village. Nothing marks the spot where his mortal remains lie, to distinguish his grave from that of others, save a diminutive Confederate flag not larger than a lady's kerchief. This tiny emblem is fastened to a staff not more than two feet long, and placed at the head of the grave, and there waves as if to illustrate the modest pretensions of that great hero of the Valley of Virginia. Close by his side a small grave is to be seen, which contains the remains of his child, who died a few years ago, and not far distant is the grave of his first wife, "Elinor, the daughter of George and Julia Judkin," with a plain marble slab at the head. His late residence is situated near the centre of town, and, like everything else planned by him, is modest and unpretending. It is now tenanted by Dr. Freeman, late of Shenandoah county, Va.—*Rich. Dis.*

GEN. MORGAN.—The Montgomery *Daily Advertiser* publishes the life and military achievements of the renowned Gen. John H. Morgan, now a prisoner with head shaved and pie-bald garments, in the Penitentiary of Ohio. An extract from the article in question, which we subjoin, recapitulates all the grand exploits of this Southern Paladin. No man of his day has accomplished more, if so much, and the summing up shows an array of glorious deeds that were never surpasseed in number and brilliancy. The writer says:

"Morgan's career may be summed up with truth as follows: He has fought sixty-three battles, and has been successful in fifty-seven; took 50,000 prisoners, killed 20,000, and destroyed $50,000,000 worth of property, and taken 50,000 stand of small arms, and fifty pieces of artillery, 20,000 horses, and travelled 12,000 miles."

These figures surpass anything in the annals of history, and he has not had with him at any time over 5,000 men for duty.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond papers of Saturday contain but little news. The *Examiner* says:

We learn from a trustworthy correspondent that the Yankee force, which lately appeared in Stafford, numbered not less than seven thousand cavalry, with eight batteries, all under the command of Kilpatrick. The detachment which was sent down as far as Brookes' station, was evidently for the purpose of reconnoitering, and soon returned to the main body in the neighborhood of the Court-House. Our correspondent believes that it is the advance of Meade's army, which will re-appear at Fredericksburg, and endeavor to seize the town and heights; or, failing in that purpose, will winter in their old quarters, between Aquia Creek Landing and the Rappahannock. Their magnificent fortifications are untouched, the vacancies in the railroad track will be easily supplied, and the water communication to supplies are the best to be found in Virginia.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1863. NO. 291.

We find the following contrast in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. It speaks a volume:

In his correspondence with his government at home, Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, says that Mr. Seward, then as now our Secretary of State, said to him:

"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England in her dominions do as much?"

Lord Chatham, of England, said:

"The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England cannot enter it. All his power does not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement.

A NEW PAPER.—A green 'un, from one of those spots of terrestial bliss where has never yet trod the heavy heeled boot of conscript officer or impressment agent, on passing down Governor street yesterday, had his ear tickled by the perpetual click of Mr. Memminger's printing press, proceeding from the Richmond House. Stepping in, he pulled out a capacious, well-filled wallet, and signified his desire to subscribe to the new paper. The entry clerk suggested that probably he had made a mistake; that the *Whig* and *Examiner* offices were below. "No, he hadn't; he had learn a good deal of Mr. Memminger's paper, and, understanding that it had the largest circulation of any paper in the Confederacy, he wanted to subscribe for a copy."

It is said the "press was stopped to announce the result," the first instance, we believe, in which this press has been stopped for any purpose since it began its eternal tally of a dollar per second.—*Examiner.*

THE TIGER STILL ALIVE IN RICHMOND.—The Lynchburg *Republican* has the following paragraph about the tiger in Richmond, which was popularly supposed to have died under the threat of that cruel cowskin:

A gentleman just from Richmond informs us of the late dodge practiced by the gamblers there. With great caution and in secret he was admitted to an apparently deserted house, and after climbing various flights of steps, he was ushered into a room filled with persons playing against the "tiger." The dealer sat behind a table with a wire mask over his face that completely prevented recognition by his most intimate friends. At his back was a flight of steps which would enable him to make his escape by the back way should the police force an entry in front. A fine supper and liquors were in abundance. All laws against gaming can and will be evaded so long as betters can be found.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.—We learn that at the sale of the late Col. Samuel Vines, Pitt county, on Thursday last, twenty-seven negroes sold for $58,080, and among the twenty-seven there were two very old men, (one 63 and the other 76 years of age,) one very old woman aged 56, and seven small children. One boy about 16 years of age brought $4,005.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

A DRAFTED EDITOR.—A Yankee editor who was drafted, sings as follows:

Why should we mourn, conscript friends?
Or quake at Draft's alarms?
'Tis but the voice that Abram sends
To make us shoulder arms!

Jeff. Davis lately ordered General Bragg not to shoot so many of his men. We wish somebody would order him not to shoot so many of ours.—*Louisville Journal.*

VIRTUE.—Were there but one virtuous man, he would hold up his head with confidence and honor; he would shame the world, and not the word him.

At Berrien, Mich., a barrel of sorghum syrup was stored away some five years ago; it was recently opened, when the contents were found to be dry sugar.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARLOTTE, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled.

Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,
GRANVILLE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, August Term, 1863:

Thomas Pleasants and Wife and others, vs. John Falkner and Thomas Edwards. — Petition to sell land for partition.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Falkner and Thomas Edwards, the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Progress, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Augustine Landis, Clerk of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of August, 1863.

Setp 18-law6t A. LANDIS, C. C. C.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Oct 10-law6m E. C. WADDILL, Jailor.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF A TWO STORY HOUSE, GOOD Kitchen and other necessary out-houses, large Garden, spacious Oak Grove and large Field, the whole covering about five acres well cultivated ground—a fine location. The house is nearly new and in good repair.—Possession given on the 1st November. Apply to

Nov 6-2t* L. W. PECK, Raleigh, N. C.

HOUSE WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSE CONTAINing from 3 to 5 Rooms, somewhere on or close to Fayetteville street. Good references given. Apply at Progress office. Nov 6-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE ESTate of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser. A. T. JERKINS,
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance County, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale. PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two setts of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.
Nov. 7-1w* P. R. MERRYMAN.

Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.

Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hilfory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to

Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2 story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out. CHAS. MANLY.

Oct 22-taw14nov

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.

Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,
Nov. 3 A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication. E. F. WATSON,
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

WANTED.

A GOOD TANNER WANTED, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.

Oct 27-10t* D. P. FOUST.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213:

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:
[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:
[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Surg on General's Office,
RALEIGH, Oct. 14, 1863.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD NO. 3, COMPOSed of the following named Medical Officers:
Surgeon M. F. ARENDELL,
Surgeon W. W. FOOTE,

Will meet at the town of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th October.

At Statesville, in Iredell county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.

At Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d November.

At Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th November.

At Concord, Cabarrus county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th November.

For the purpose of examining all persons who claim exemption from "Home Guard" duty on account of physical disability, according to the provisions of General Order No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 16-tnov11 Surgeon General North Carolina.

Headquarters, Raleigh, N. C.,
October 8th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience to Special Order, No. 23, Headquarters Department of N. C., Paragraph II, the undersigned assumes Command of this Post.

II. It is made the duty of all Officers who remain in the city over 24 hours to report to this office, and men on arriving who intend to remain to obtain pass from Provost Marshal.

III. Officers who are improperly absent from their commands will be reported at once to their Commanding Officers. The men will be arrested and sent to their commands.

IV. In order to avoid unpleasant detention and arrest, citizens upon arriving here will furnish evidence of their exemption from military service to the Provost Marshal.

[Signed] PETER MALLETT,
Oct 8-1m Col. Com'd'g Post.

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:
P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLING QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA.

FOR THE COLLECTION OF TITHES, DIRECTS that the following be published with the view of eliciting information on the subject from the farmers of North Carolina. The plan proposed is from a leading farmer in Hanover County, Va.

SEPT. 15, 1863.—Those most successful in keeping sweet potatoes during the winter, in Hanover Co., Va., adopt this:

In a high, dry spot, excavate a hole of convenient size and shape, to the depth of four or five feet. Put in a layer of pine tags, say three inches thick, the sides also should be lined with the same as the potatoes are put in. After the hole is filled to within one foot of the surface, and a shelter to keep off the rain erected, the potatoes are allowed to remain untouched for about a week, to undergo what is called the sweat. Then pine tags are thrown into the hole even with the surface, and plank laid over. It is of the greatest importance that no water should run in upon the potatoes, and they should not be moved or touched until taken out for use. Pine tags the best non-conductor, universally used in Hanover. The usual country shelter is made of top fodder and corn-stalks. Before the potatoes are put in the hole, each one should be rubbed with the hand, taking off all dirt and roots. The potatoes should not be washed or bruised in any manner.

GEORGE H. FITZWILSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.,
Assistant Q. M. General's Office.

Farmers are respectfully solicited to give their opinions on the subject, and will please direct their letters to Major H. A. Badham, Raleigh. Nov 5-3t

State Journal will copy three times in tri-weekly, and the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal three times weekly, and send accounts to Major W. W. Pierce, Q. M., Raleigh. They will also please call attention Editorially to the above.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 20-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINETY-LINES, OR LESS:

One day,	$2 00	One week,	$9 50
Two days,	3 50	Two weeks,	19 00
Three days,	5 00	Three weeks,	28 50
Four days,	6 50	One month,	35 00
Five days,	8 00	Two months,	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $30 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A. VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee,) 32 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Wautauga county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape on the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of COL PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6-1w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN GRANville county, on the 25th October last, my negro man SILAS. He is about 22 years old and about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, downward look, with large feet and hands. He had on when he left a soldier's cap, frock coat and wooden bottomed shoes. The last I heard of him was at Franklin Depot, and he swore to some that he intended to go to the Yankees if he could get through the lines. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or for his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

Nov 4 tf JORDAN D. MOSS

LABORERS ON FORTIFICATIONS AT RALEIGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE OWNERS of slaves, and to the Free Negroes, employed on the intrenchments at Raleigh, that the pay rolls are now made out, and that they will be paid in person or to their agents, with duplicate powers of Attorney, by applying to Capt. Wm. B. Gulick, Paymaster for the State of North Carolina. H. T. GUION,
Lt. Col. Art'y and Eng'r.

N. B.—The parties interested will save themselves much trouble, by appointing one or more agents from each County, qualified with legal powers of Attorney in duplicate, sealed and subscribed to before two witnesses! The following simple form will answer:

We do hereby appoint ——, of the County of ——, our true and lawful Attorney to receive payment and receipt for us, for all monies due us from the State of North Carolina for the labor of our slaves during the month of ——, on the fortifications at Raleigh, N. C.

Witness our hands and seals this — day of ——, 1863.

—— ——, [SEAL.]
—— ——, [SEAL.]
—— ——, [SEAL.]
—— ——, [SEAL.]
—— ——, [SEAL.]
—— ——, } Witness.
—— ——, }

Oct 30-2w

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices. CHAS. M. FARRISS.

Sept 8-tf

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.

Aug 21-tf W. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

GOODS! GOODS! AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, including Flannels, Calicoes, Bleached Cotton, &c., &c., &c. Also an elegant lot of Crockery.

Oct 12-1m

NOTICE.

DR. BABCOCK'S FINE BLOODED HORSE DICK will stand for Mares at his residence, near this city, for the balance of the season. Price $100.

Raleigh, Nov 4-1w

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. O. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care. FRANK J. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.'S
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12¼ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

How is Peace to be Obtained?

All sensible men, North and South, have long since despaired of peace as the result of fighting, and hence it is not to be wondered at that even in Georgia, speculations as to how peace is ever to be obtained are beginning to be made. We can never conquer the North—none but fools have ever supposed that we could—and it is equally as certain that the North can never conquer us. The war may go on, our citizens may be murdered and their property destroyed, but the unconquerable spirit of the South can never be crushed, and never will be. The North may continue the struggle until they bankrupt themselves and ruin us, and yet the South will not be subjugated. The intelligent, reasoning masses of the South and the North see and realize this, and as most wars are closed by negotiations rather than the annihilation of one of the parties, good men everywhere want to see a move made that will refer the whole matter to the arbitrament of reason, with the hope that statesmanship may accomplish what the sword never can.

We are glad to see that there is a man in Georgia that has the boldness to speak of peace, and that he finds a newspaper with nerve enough to publish his thoughts, for until the leading men and presses of the different States discuss and agitate the subject of peace, we shall never have peace. True there are a class of madmen that promise us peace as the result of every great battle, but the advantages derived from all our sacrifices, thus far, are simply the long list of killed and wounded given in the newspapers, and the lacerated, bleeding hearts scattered through the land: We have achieved great victories and elicited the plaudits of the world for our heroism and bravery, but we have lost control of several of the States with which we set out, with but little prospect of regaining them. The whole country is bleeding at every pore, North and South, and if the people, the working masses who are the sufferers by this war, could be consulted, a stop could be put to the struggle and peace restored to the suffering country.

The great difficulty is, however, that we have a class of fanatics who profess to think it high treason to talk of peace while we have armies in the field. If not while we have powerful armies in the field to back our demands, when should we do it? Certainly, these mad zealots would not have us to lay down our arms and then propose to negotiate with our enemy. No, the rational portion of our people favor the vigorous prosecution of the war, and think that at the same time efforts ought to be made, by the Confederate government or the State governments, to put an end to it by other means.

The article referred to was signed "G," and dated Marietta, Ga., Oct. 31, and is as follows:

I have been gratified with your recent efforts to impress upon the Southern mind the only plan by which *peace* and *liberty* can be restored—by negotiation between the States, the only sovereigns known to our institutions.

It is your opinion and the opinion of the *Intelligencer* that the contest between the two Governments is one "of life and death." If this great truth had been conceived a year ago by two Southern presses of such extensive influence, the war might have been closed on a permanent peace basis honorable to all the States.

But truth has been crushed, until our fortunes rest upon the casting of a die—until the issue of a battle, or another retrogade movement, may seal the cause as lost—until Lincoln and the Northern war party have inspired the people of that section with faith in their power to subdue the South; and now our worst foe, in war and *in diplomacy*, is the Lincoln Government, and it may be anticipated that any movement which has a tendency to deprive that Government of the power to accomplish its ends by war, to supercede it—in other words, by calling into existence a higher power, to-wit: the sovereign States, would doubtless meet with its most extreme opposition.

Still, this is the only plan by which we can attain peace consistently with the preservation of State rights and the South. There can be only one possible end of fighting—the *exhaustion* of one side or the other; and the idea that "the Northern people will soon see the hopelessness of the contest and abandon it," is one that should take its position with "King Cotton" and "intervention." It is beyond the capacity of the most comprehensive mind to conceive how long the South can continue the desperate struggle. We only know this, from experience and from rational anticipation, that the energies which the struggle demands involve the exercise of powers by both Administrations subversive of State rights, civil, and eventually of political liberty. The section which exhausts itself first may find that it has co-operated in the creation of an irresponsible military despotism over North America.

The possibility of negotiation between the two Administrations is inconceivable to me. The one fights to subdue—the other for independence; neither possesses the power to compromise these extremes, and there is no common ground upon which they can negotiate.

The States, recognized as distinct sovereignties, as they would be in Convention, are trammelled by no constitutional powers. *They* could compromise or separate, their right to do so being recognized everywhere as in accordance with the political organic law when they are *constitutionally* assembled.

And here lies the principal difficulty. It has been said that a Convention of the States would ignore both Governments. It is not objected that it would ignore Lincoln's, (I suppose,) but the Confederate Government. This would probably result from the *independent* action of the States; but the Confederate Constitution provides for the calling of Conventions, and the Southern States may be assembled in pursuance of that Constitution and with the concurrence of the Confederate Congress.

There is still good reason to believe that the States of the North, through the action of their Legislatures, would meet such a Convention for the purpose of restoring peace to this unhappy land—a peace which would restore our system to the basis of State rights, State sovereignty, civil and political liberty.

If the Atlanta *Appeal* finds enough merit in our articles to copy them, we hope it will in future give the proper credit. That paper copied an editorial of ours, recently, and credited it to the "Raleigh Register." We would inform the *Appeal* that no such paper as the *Raleigh Register* is published here, it has "gone up."

Governor Vance returned to the city on Saturday night after an absence of some ten days in the Western part of the State. The latest advices represent everything as quiet in that region, the enemy who made their appearance at the Warm Springs having returned to Tennessee.

Thirty-Seventh Regiment N. C. Troops

The following extract is taken from the "Roll of Honor" now being prepared by James H. Foote, A. A. General:

This Regiment has had from its organization, November 20, 1861, up to the present date, November 5, 1863, officers and men 1,543

Of which the number of volunteers is		1,154
" " " conscripts		367
" " " substitutes		21
		1,542
Number killed in battle	150	
" died from wounds and disease	372	
" deserted	110	
" missing	11	
" discharged from disability	83	
Total loss		726

The following counties are represented in this regiment:

Ashe	252	Halifax	4
Gaston	209	Iredell	2
Watauga	214	Anson	1
Alexander	231	Cabarrus	1
Union	151	Orange	2
Mecklenburg	251	Cleaveland	2
Wilkes	120	Cumberland	1
Alleghany	81	Catawba	1
Caldwell	4	New Hanover	1
Stanly	3		
	1,516		15

The following States are also represented in the Regiment:

Alabama	1	Virginia	5
Georgia	1	South Carolina	1
Texas	2	Maryland	1
	4		7

Whole number from nineteen counties 1,531, and from the different States 11—making 1,542.

This Regiment has participated in the battles of Newbern, Hanover, Gaine's Mill, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

In the battle at Frazier's Farm its gallant commander, Colonel Charles C. Lee, was killed at the head of his column, June 30, 1862.

This Regiment has been commanded since Col. Lee's death by Colonel William M. Barbour, of Wilkes county. Comment is unnecessary.

The name, rank, residence and fate of every officer and soldier that ever belonged to this Regiment can be found in the Assistant Adjutant General's office. Capt. Foote has been indefatigable in the prosecution of the duty assigned him, and the record which he may exhibit, though mournful to the friends of the fallen, reflects much credit on himself.

A Rumored Advance.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday night brings intelligence that ten transports landed troops at Winton, Hertford county, on Thursday morning last, and that they were marching on Murfreesboro. If this intelligence be true, and we have no cause to doubt it, we fear the people of that section of the State are to be subjected to another damaging raid. The force is too small to attempt an advance on Weldon, unless there are more than those landed from the ten transports alluded to. We hope we have sufficient force in striking distance to compel them to take water, and that it will be done immediately.

P. S.—We are indebted to a friend for the following, left at our office last night:

FROM WELDON.

Raleigh, Nov. 8.—Advices by this morning's Weldon train state that ten Yankee gunboats had arrived at Winton last Friday loaded with troops. It was thought another expedition of two thousand cavalry and fifteen pieces of artillery were destined for some point. An adequate force had been sent to check the vandals.

D. A. Pickett, Co. B, 48th Regiment, Cook's Brigade, died in Winder Hospital, Ward 77, on last Friday night, from wounds received in the fight at Bristoe Station.—This young man was from Davidson county, had just volunteered, and had only been in camp two days when the fight occurred in which he received a wound that rendered amputation of the leg necessary. The remains have been brought on by his father for burial in his native county, Davideon.

The President at Goldsboro.—President Davis passed Goldsboro at eleven Saturday morning. He addressed the citizens and soldiers present, from the platform of the cars, and was most enthusiastically cheered by the assemblage. He went right through, only stopping at Goldsboro a few minutes, and probably reached Richmond Saturday night.

The Election Returns.—The returns come in so slowly that we are not yet able to give the vote of this District, neither Franklin or Nash having been heard from. When the entire vote from the counties and army is received we shall publish them in full.

Some half dozen smoke houses have been broken open in Danville within two weeks. Persons who have meat must guard it well.

We learn that the majority for Christian in Chatham, including the army vote, is 343. Christian is thought to be certainly elected over Ashe, the former member.

The President and Gen. Polk.—The following letter of the President to General Polk appears in the Atlanta papers:

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 29, 1863.

To General L. Pelk, Atlanta, Ga.:

General:—After an examination into the causes and circumstances attending your being relieved from command with the army commanded by General Bragg, I have arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing to justify a court martial or court of inquiry, and I therefore dismiss the application.

Your appointment to a new field of duty, alike important and difficult, is the best evidence of my appreciation of your past services and expectations of your future career.

I am, very truly and respectfully yours,

Jefferson Davis.

Vote in Georgia for Governor.—A Georgia paper gives the following as the official vote in that State for Governor:

The entire vote cast is 62,293 in the counties reported, which exhibit a large decrease from the last vote polled for Governor. The counties of Fannin, Gilmer, Camden, Charlton and Emanuel not having reported up to the time the following official vote was received by us, it is not likely they will come in at all. The following is the vote:

County vote—Brown 21,984; Hill 12,684; Furlow 6,562.

Brown's majority over both 2,738.

Army vote—Brown 13,454; Hill 4,664; Furlow 2,797.

Brown's majority over both 5,992.

Aggregate majority for Brown over both 8,730.

Revival in the Army.—Rev. B. T. Lacy, Commissioner to the 2d and 3d corps in the army of Northern Virginia, makes the following encouraging remarks:

"Since I last wrote you there has been a great and blessed work of grace in progress in the 2d and 3d corps. Not far from one thousand souls have professed faith in Christ within the last month. And there are twice that number seriously seeking the way of salvation." Rev. Mr. Lewis, writing from the receiving hospital of the same corps, says: "There is a deep and wide spread influence here. The half has not been told in the religious newspapers. Many are afraid to write all they feel and know, lest it be thought wild and extravagant."

An Exemption.—The following, the Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier* says, was picked up near the desk of the Drafting Commissioner's office in that city:

I certify that I am lame, having a broken back, hip out of joint, a cracked arm, and am railroad engineer; am clerking in the post office; also have charge of a telegraph office, and a wife and baby, and am opposed to fighting—have joined the Quakers.

The Raleigh Mutual Relief and Charitable Association.

The adjourned meeting of citizens to provide fuel and food for the relief of the indigent and needy of the city met at the Court House on the afternoon of the 6th inst., Hon. D. M. Barringer, in the Chair.

The Executive Committee, G. W. Mordecai, K. P. Battle and T. H. Selby, Esqs., submitted the following regulations for the government of the Association, which on motion of John H. Bryan, Esq., were adopted:

The subscribers to the Raleigh Mutual Relief and Charitable Association in general meeting assembled, declare that the objects of the Association are two-fold: Firstly, to purchase family supplies to subscribers and others at cost and charges by aid of the moneys loaned for that purpose; and, secondly, to collect and properly distribute such supplies as are gratuitously given to the indigent of the city and suburbs. To effect these objects, the following general rules and regulations are adopted:

1st. The style of the Association shall be the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Charitable Association."

2d. Each subscriber to the Association shall become a member thereof and shall be entitled to buy of the Association at prices to be fixed by the Directors to an amount not exceeding his subscription, subject to such rules and regulations as to the times of purchase and quantities bought as the Directors may prescribe.

3d. Any member may give the privilege thus possessed by him or any part thereof to any other person subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, it being expressly understood and agreed that under no pretext whatever shall either a member or his appointee obtain more of the supplies than may be needed for his own use and that of his immediate dependents; no person other than a member or his assignee in writing shall be allowed to buy.

4th. After the objects of the Association are accomplished, the funds on hand shall be distributed among the members in proportion to the amounts subscribed.

ORGANIZATION.

In order to carry out the foregoing objects, the members shall elect seven Directors, four of whom shall be a quorum to transact business. They shall, out of their number, choose a President, who shall be President of the Association, shall have power to fill vacancies in their body and shall serve as Directors without pay.

POWER AND DUTY OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors shall have the general control and management of the business of the Association; shall appoint and have power to remove all agents needful for the purchase, collection, safe keeping and distribution of the supplies; shall prescribe the duties and pay of such agents, and may exact such securities as they may deem advisable to secure performance of duty; they shall regulate the prices and terms of sale, the times and mode of distribution and the quantities to be purchased by each member or his appointee, and when the objects of the Association are, in their opinion accomplished, they shall return to the members the moneys on hand, in proportion to the amount subscribed. All questions in regard to the construction of the rules of the Association shall be decided by them.

A general meeting of the Association may be called by the President, two Directors or any five members. In all meetings on the demand of two members, each shall be entitled to cast one vote for every $50 subscribed by him, and absent members may empower a member present to vote in his stead.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Directors shall appoint three of their members to be an Executive Committee, and shall prescribe their duties and powers. The Executive Committee shall serve until others are appointed by the Board in their stead.

THE TREASURER.

The members shall elect a Treasurer, who shall have the custody of the moneys of the Association and pay out the same on checks to be drawn by some one of the Executive Committee to be designated by them.

If any member shall speculate on the supplies bought of the Association, or shall sell his privilege of buying for a valuable consideration, he shall forfeit all his rights as a member.

CHARITY.

The Directors shall appoint a Superintendent of the Charity Fund, who shall have power to give tickets specifying the quantity to be allowed indigent persons, and the agent in charge of the supplies shall not furnish any article except on delivery of such tickets. He shall give no ticket to any person not residing in Raleigh or its suburbs, unless with the consent of the Directors.

Moved by Kempt P. Battle, Esq., that the Agents formerly appointed to contract for wood be authorized to make additional contracts to an amount not exceeding $20,000.

A generous donation of 100 cords of wood was made to the Association by John Devereaux, Esq.

Moved, by T. H. Selby, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers.

On motion of R. H. Battle, Jr., the meeting adjourned to meet at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon next, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock.

D. M. BARRINGER, Ch'm'n.

W. J. W. Crowder, Sec'y.

P. S.—The Committee to receive subscriptions are W. J. Young, A. M. Gorman, T. H. Briggs, Western Ward; J. J. Litchford, Geo. T. Cooke, J. Womble, Jr., Eastern Ward; P. F. Pescud, Jno. G. Williams, Mills H. Brown, Middle Ward.

From Lee's Army.

Camp 27th Regiment, N. C. T.,
Near Brandy Station, Va., Nov. 3, 1863.

Dear Progress:—Last Saturday was a rainy day, and of course that was equivalent to an order from headquarters to take up the line of march, which we accordingly did, and came to this place, about a mile and a half from the old camp, where we have wood and water in abundance. The boys are as busy as bees fixing up their flies as comfortably as possible, with chimneys, &c., as there is a probability that we will remain here some time, unless Squire Meade invites us out to see him. We are always ready to attend to him. It would amuse you home folks, I know, to see with what few appliances or conveniences a soldier can make himself really comfortable. Give him an axe and a spade, and he can soon convert a fly into a really snug shanty, with as good a chimney to it as any need for. If we, as a nation, had lived before the war as plainly and as economically as soldiers have to live now, the War Department would not bother us much, neither would there be any use for a tithe law.—We are having a spell of most delightful weather now—don't need any fire in the day time except for cooking, and only want it at night to warm up a little and bake our feet before going to bed. I have not a single word of war news from the front. Things seem to be quiet enough.

Mr. W. Thompson came on to our regiment last week with boxes of good things for some of the boys. Of course we were glad to see him, especially as he brought a lot of tobacco which he sold to us at precisely the same price he sold it at a year ago, notwithstanding the rise in the price. He also refused to take more than $5 for hats that he could just as easily have gotten $10 for. It does one good to see a man do that way occasionally. It shows that there is still at least a spark of honesty and virtue left.

Mose before long. Hal.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Thursday says:

During Tuesday night ninety-two 30 pounder rifle shots were fired at Sumter, all of which except fifteen exploded over or within the fort.

In the course of the present bombardment, the flagstaff has been shot away not less than twenty times. Finally the staff was so cut up as to be insufficient to hold up even a rag, and the flag itself was destroyed. The battle-flag of the 12th Georgia Battalion was raised in its place, and this too shared the same fate. It was three times knocked from the parapet into the water. It will not be long, however, before another flag will be floating where these glorious ensigns went down.

The casualties of Tuesday were as follows: Private W. B. Estes, Co. E; Private B. F. Morris, Co. H; Private J. H. Smith, Co. D; Private James Chambers, Co. E; Private J. R. Morris, Co. E—all stunned by the concussion of a shell which exploded in the battery. The above were of the 27th Georgia Battalion. In addition, Private J. R. Stevens, Co. E, 6th Georgia, and Private E. E. Douglas, of the 27th Georgia, were slightly wounded.

On Wednesday there was the usual bombardment by the land batteries and the monitors. One monitor only kept up a steady fire. Two hundred rifled shots were fired, of which twenty-one missed; one hundred and thirty-six mortar shells, of which thirty-six missed, and from the monitors eighty-six shots were counted, of which all were hits.

Our batteries on James Island maintained their generally not ineffective fire.

During the bombardment of Fort Sumter, begun ten days since, we learn that shot and shell to the number of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-five have been fired by the enemy, and that the fortification has withstood the blows of six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight striking it. The casualties in that period have reached thirty-nine—that is, nineteen killed and twenty wounded. The flag has been shot away something like twenty times.

This terrible fire has followed a season of comparative inaction and preparation since the attempt to storm from barges early in September. The enormous number of fifteen thousand five hundred and eighty-three bolts, shells and shot have been hurled at Sumter since August 17, when the first cannonade (which has lasted sixteen days) began, twelve thousand three hundred and two hitting.

GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

Under the head of

THE SITUATION

the Atlanta *Register* of the 5th has the following:

The fact must be conceded that just now there is no imperative reason why Bragg should give battle. If he can choose his own ground, and thus equalize the two opposing armies, there would be no danger of defeat—in fact, victory would be absolutely certain. He may now be out-numbered, and it is thought by military men that he should merely hold the enemy at bay, until coming events compel, as they must, the retreat of Thomas from Chattanooga.

President Davis meant all that he said when he declared that before the campaign closed our army would repossess Tennessee. But there are accidents in war against which no human genius and forethought can provide.—Such an event might occur in East Tennessee; but if we read aright what has been done and the movements now being executed, and no disaster befall detachments of our armies, the withdrawal of Thomas from Chattanooga becomes, at no distant day, inevitable. He will first seek to crush Bragg, but it happens, whatever Bragg's enemies say of him, that they concur in ascribing to him those qualities which made Fabius's immortal, and rendered Washington's military reputation as admirable as his unselfish patriotism. Bragg knows when and how to retreat. Tennessee can be redeemed without a battle at Chattanooga. In accomplishing this result a retrograde movement may be made, but it will be that of a chess-player, who loses a pawn to catch a "castle."

We have no authority for the suggestion that a retrograde movement may occur, and only speculate upon facts which appear alike in Northern and Southern Journals.

Under the same heading the *Confederacy* has the following:

An ominous calm is only broken by the bombardment of Charleston, which has been progressing nearly half of the present year, some skirmishing in Virginia, and the key note of a dreadful contest in upper Georgia, and the principal disturbances to a stupor which pervades the country.

The people generally seem to be lulled into a sort of security in their feelings, no doubt imagining that the usual season of quiet after a great battle, like the calm after a storm, is now upon us, and that scenes of excitement are only to be looked for in the distant future. The people are filling up their barns and store houses, and eating and drinking and marrying and giving in marriage, as though the season of repose was the dawn of a long and peaceable era, in which temporal comforts were to be the chief aim of the human race. But this is a mistaken view of the situation. This day is like the calm summer's day on sea, when the sky, so clear and serene, and the placid bosom of the vasty deep betoken a joyful voyage to the desired haven, for passengers who have not been accustomed to the deceptive nature of such flattering and yet such false prospects. In the midst of delusive appearances, an inquiring eye scrutinizes the state of the barometer, and notifies passengers and seamen to prepare for a storm. The sensitive mercury in the tube has felt the insinuating touch of the first faint breeze of a brewing storm, and taken its most secure position until the tornado shal have swept over. Passengers look upon the azure sky and say that all is safe and prospects favorable. But soon a murky cloud and the roar of an approaching hurricane dispel misguided confidence, and the lashing billows of an angry sea are dashed against the quaking ship, and hearts begin to fail, as anxious glances vainly endeavor to peer out a hopeful feature in every despairing face.

To-day the mercury in our national barometer stands at a low degree, notifying us to prepare for the coming storm. Already an angry cloud is looming up in our western horizon. This cloud, to our President at Richmond, may only be seen as a man's hand; and although he has recently inspected the barometer, and employed, as far as is known to the people, some temporary artificial means for bolstering up the mercury, still the cloud gathers, and the hoarse distant thunders are already heard. The time is now drawing near when a captain should be put at the helm around whom people and army would rally with confident hope and unconquerable energy to aid in steering the vessel over the raging sea.

To the people of Georgia and of the Confederacy we appeal to arm themselves for the coming conflict, and when the rapidly approaching day arrives for striking the blow for home and country, let it be dealt with a vigor and earnestness that will prove to the world that the people of the South esteem liberty more highly than even life.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The *Register* of the 5th has the following item from East Tennessee:

A letter received in this city dated Loudon, October 31st, states that the Yankees left on the 28th. A few of them are over the river yet, making a feint. They destroyed one little engine and a few flats by running it over the bluff into the river. They cut the pontoon bridge loose on this side, and when it swung to the other side, hauled it up the bank to the railroad, and put it on the cars. They will use it perhaps in crossing the Clinch River.

All the Union citizens left with the Yankees. About a dozen Southern families are all that is left.

Movements of the President.—The President arrived at Wilmington on Thursday evening and was received by the citizens and military. From Wilmington we suppose he has gone to Richmond where he has no doubt arrived before this time. In anticipation of his arrival at the metropolis the *Examiner* says:

It is reported that the President will return to the Confederate metropolis this evening, after a triumphal tour in the Southwest. His presence has been hailed with joyful enthusiasm at every point visited during his extensive tour. At Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and especially at Charleston and in the vicinity of Chattanooga, he received ovations which only an affectionate people can render a glorious and victorious savior. His visit has been of incalculable benefit to the people and to General Bragg. He has inspired new life, courage and hope everywhere and among all classes. The bare sight of his sad, worn, attenuated features has drowned the voice of faction and aroused the warmest patriotism and harmony among the masses. A confidence never felt before, and too long delayed, has attended his wandering footsteps and lingers like a glory behind him. It is meet that the citizens of the Capital should not be behind their brethren in other States in manifestations of devotion to the character and person of their noble and illustrious leader. They should testify their delight at his safe return after so long and painful a separation. They should make known, in some conspicuous manner, their appreciation of the great services he has rendered the people and army of the Southwest. It is suggested by many influental persons, in private life and unconnected with the Administration, that the people *en masse*, and the military forces under the command of General Brown, should repair to the depot this afternoon and escort him to the Executive mansion. A speech will doubtless be their reward, and that, at this time, is eminently needed here. Let there be a tremendous and enthusiastic welcome home to our second Washington.

Gen. Hood in Atlanta.—The *Appeal* of the 5th says:

We had the pleasure of calling to see this distinguished but as yet youthful veteran on yesterday, at the residence of his friend Mr. J. S. Thrasher. We were much gratified to see that his general health was so good, and to learn from him that his amputated limb was healthily healing. Our opinion of Gen. Hood cannot be better conveyed than in the language of one of *Ashantee's* late letters from the army of Tennessee, when he was mentioned as having been appointed to take command of the cavalry of the army of Virginia as lieutenant-general, which appointment, we may say *en passant*, we understand was tendered to him and declined:

"With some knowledge of General Hood—knowledge derived from opportunities of observation of him in all the more trying exigencies of war—I am prepared to think a better appointment could hardly have been made. He is peculiarly a soldier—a soldier as much by nature as education—who, it seems to my imperfect judgment, is fitted to any military position to which he may be called. In the operations of last year in Virginia, he and A. P. Hill were "pillars of fire" to the army, burning most brightly when danger was darkest and most deadly. History, even in the ages of the Crusades, when romantic chivalry culminated in examples of the most brilliant heroism, can boast no better soldier, nor one of more daring courage, or more intelligent skill."

We cannot but regret that services so valuable as his have been should be lost to the country, at a time when they are peculiarly needed, and can but hope for his speedy restoration to the army which he has ever honored, not less by his modest, amiable graces as a man, than by his gallantry and intelligence as a commander.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C.

A. M. ROGWEL.

Nov 9-eod3t

WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLAture, a Man and Woman Servant, to wait on gentlemen in their rooms and attend dining room.

Nov. 9-2 T. J. B. SULLEN.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION.

BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Selvage Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Lasting manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 38 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Fulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid.	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydraig,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Powder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Bitter, Sulph. Cop.

Nov. 9-2